OCTOBER 18. 1739. NUMB. 566.

The Pennsylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

PETERSBURGH, June 26. O. S.

THE Lord Baltimore arrived here a few Days ago from London; the 25th Inſtant he had the Honour to wait upon the Empreſs, and met with a moſt gracious Reception: His Lordſhip reckons to ſtay ſome time in this Country, and then embark for Maryland, of which he is Proprietor.

VIENNA, July 4. O. S. Great Search is made, by Order of the Emperor, and at the Inſtance of the Swediſh Miniſter, after the Aſſaſſins of the Baron de Sinclair. His Imperial Majeſty's Chamber of Finances has received 3,500,000 Florins from Holland, which was borrowed there for carrying on the War againſt the Turks. The Ruſſian Miniſters here have received certain Intelligence, that Count Munich had croſs'd Poland with an Army of 90,000 Men, in order to attack Choczim, and to ſend a Body of theſe Troops into Hungary: Whereupon the Court has ſent Orders into the Provinces of that Kingdom next Poland, to prepare for their Reception; and as they are great Lovers of Brandy, to provide a ſufficient Quantity of that Liquor in the Places through which they are likely to paſs.

PARIS, July 9. O. S. The Court has ſent Orders into all the Provinces of the Kingdom to hold the Militia in Readineſs to march upon the firſt Command, in order to ſupply the Place of the Troops, which may poſſibly be drawn from their Quarters to be ſent elſewhere.

July 13. O. S. Advice has been received from Canada, that the Ships which the Court had ordered to be built at Quebec were finiſh'd, and which would be ſent in Caſe of Need, to New Spain. We hear likewiſe from Sweden, that 18 Men of War that have been building for the Uſe of the King at Carelſcroon and Caralſhaven, are ready to put to Sea. They write from Cape Francis, that there are two Ships in that Harbour ready to tranſport Troops to Miſſiſſippi, in order to make an Expedition againſt the Chicachees, who are Neighbours to the Engliſh, and who make frequent Incurſions upon the French Territories. The King has granted Letters Patent to a Company for making Paper at Montargis, from whence, it's thought, great Benefit will reſult to the Kingdom, in employing a great Number of Hands, and in making Paper as fine as elſewhere.

VIENNA, Auguſt 1. There is no exact Liſt yet publiſh'd of the Slain and Wounded at the Battle of Crotzka, which was, perhaps the moſt extraordinary that ever happen'd, having continued near 19 Hours, during which time, as well as that of the March, neither the Horſes nor Troops had any Refreſhment. The Infidels, either thro' Ignorance or Incapacity, gave our Troops no Diſturbance in their Retreat. It's certain the Enemy's Loſs was very conſiderable, Heaps of Dead having been ſeen among them. This Day the Court received an Expreſs from M. de Succow, Governor of Belgrade, with Advice that Count Wallis, after having thrown 12 Battalions into that Place, had paſs'd the Danube the 26th without the leaſt Difficulty, and encamp'd the next Day upon the Temes, in the Bannat of Temeſware. The 27th in the Morning, the Ottoman Army came and encamp'd in the Lines of Belgrade, which Place is entirely inveſted by Land. General Wallis therefore acted very prudently in paſſing the Danube, being thereby in a Condition of hindering the Turks from attacking it on the Side of the River. Tho' there are but few Troops along the Sava, yet the Enemy cannot ſafely paſs that River, the Fort of Rattſcha and Town of Sabacz, hindering them. It will be even difficult to beſiege Belgrade with Succeſs, if theſe two Poſts be not firſt taken, both which are in a good State of Defence, and the Officers that command there being reſolv'd to defend them to the laſt Extremity. The Garriſon of Belgrade conſiſts at preſent of 10000 Men, and by the Scituation of the Imperial Army may be reinforced whenever there ſhall be occaſion. They write from Tranſylvania, That a Colonel in the Ruſſian Service, had brought Prince Lobkowitz the News, that a Column of Count Munich's Army had paſs'd the Neiſter,, and was enter'd into Moldavia.

Auguſt 5. The laſt Letters from Marſhal Wallis, ſay, That the Grand Vizir had ſummon'd the Governor of Belgrade, and actually open'd the Siege after the Turkiſh Manner.

London, Aug. 6. *An Extract of a private Letter from Paris, dated Auguſt 7.*

The Marquis de la Mina having repreſented at the Court, that as the King of Great Britain had ſent Orders to his Squadron which was at Gibraltar, to poſt itſelf near the Bay of Cadiz, and had reſolv'd to reinforce that Squadron, ſuch Diſpoſitions could not but make the Spaniſh Nation uneaſy, eſpecially at this Juncture, when the Aſſogues, and other Ships employ'd in the Commerce of the Indies, were expected to arrive; the King of Spain therefore hoped, that as things were circumſtanced, the King would not refuſe to fulfil the Condition of the Treaties between the two Crowns. Ir's aſſured, that the King having deliberated in Council upon this Subject, his Majeſty reſolv'd to uſe freſh Endeavours to prevent an open War between Great-Britain and Spain; and in Caſe his Efforts ſhould prove ineffectual, to perform what his Engagements require of him. It's added, that the King's Miniſters have ſignified, that his Majeſty could not help purſuing this Conduct, as well on Account of the Intereſt of the Spaniſh Nation, as for the Sake of that of his own Subjects, and of the other Nations of Europe, who are intereſted in the Commerce from New Spain.

LONDON, Aug. 7, The Cargo of the Aſſogues Ships is as follows; On the King of Spain's Account 897796 Peſos and 56657 Quintals of Copper: For private Perſons, in coin'd Silver 3032339 Peſos, in coin'd Gold 5604 Peſos, in wrought Silver

Silver 6187 Marks, 2697 Serons of Cochineal, 297700 Banills, 4172 Arobes of Indigo, 683 Serons of Cochineal Silveſtris, 3827 prepar'd Hides, 78 Cheſts with Preſents, 118 Cheſts of Drugs and 10 Cheſts of Jeſuits Bark.

We hear that Capt. Solgard, who commanded the Berwick Man of War in the Weſt Indies, died on board the ſaid Ship there, ſome time ſince.

VIENNA, Aug. 5. Laſt Night an Eſtafette arriv'd here with a Letter from Marſhal Wallis, wherein he acquaints this Court, that having receiv'd certain Intelligence of a Body of 30,000 Turks being encamp'd at Ponchova, he had on the 29th paſt come to a Reſolution to diſlodge them; and having the next Day march'd towards the Enemy, they came out of their Camp, drew up in two Lines after the European Manner, and engaging with great Fury, made an Opening in the Imperial Line, which, however, being immediately cloſed, he routed them entirely with a ſmall Loſs of Men on his Side, and of one Officer only. As it is difficult at all Times to know the Number of the Dead and Wounded on the Part of the Turks, it is only added, that half at leaſt of their Camp was taken, and that it was owing to a violent Storm that he could not purſue them with the uſual Advantages on ſuch an Occaſion.

LONDON, Aug. 6. It's currently reported that Admiral Haddock has taken the Advice Boat bound from Cadiz to the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, which, it is ſaid, carried Inſtructions to the Admiral of the Galleons, how to behave in the preſent Poſture of Affairs; by ſeizing the ſaid Packet great Diſcoveries have been made.

LONDON, Auguſt 8. A Letter from an Imperial Officer in the Army, dated the Day following, ſays, the only Road which led to the Turks Camp at Crotzka, was very woody and rugged, and ſo narrow, that the Imperial Army was obliged to march in One Column; that the Attack was begun a little before Day by ſome Huſſars, ſupported by Palfi's and Lanthidri's Regiments of Cuiraſſiers, and one of Dragoons; who fell upon the Enemy's Piquet Guard, and routed them; but the Turks return'd immediately after, in a greater Number, with terrible Shouts, and falling with great Fury upon the advanc'd Troops quickly ſurrounded them, and tho' the latter ſuſtain'd their Fire with very great Bravery, they had been entirely cut to Pieces, had it not been for the Arrival of 18 Companies of Grenadiers, which came out of the Wood and attacked the Turks with all the Bravery imaginable, but could not break thro' them; which gave the Imperialiſts ſufficient Reaſon to think, that they had not to do with a Detachment, but with the whole Turkiſh Army, which ſome computed at 60,000, and others at 90000 Men. In this firſt Attack, the Regiment of Palfi loſt the Colonel, the Lieutenant Colonel, 7 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, and 6 Coronets. That while the Grenadiers were engaged, the other Troops which came ſucceſſively out of the Wood, advanced by a Paſſage ſo narrow, that the Turks attacked every Regiment as faſt as it came up; which gave Occaſion to ſo many particular Skirmiſhes, till after the whole Army was paſt, which took up ſeveral Hours, when the Battle became more regular; that the Turks had not only the Advantage of the Ground, but had caſt up Intrenchments, and erected a Kind of Fort, from whence they made a ſmart and conſtant Fire upon the Imperialiſts. That during the hotteſt Part of the Battle, one of the Imperial Regiments entered the Enemy's Intrenchments, but not being ſupported, was obliged to give Way, which occaſion'd ſome Diſorder, and made the Imperialiſts think of retreating, the rather becauſe it was already 9 a Clock at Night, and the Cavalry had been out near 24 Hours, without having had the leaſt Nouriſhment. That they retreated accordingly in good Order to the Camp at Zweybruck on the Danube, 4 Miles from Belgrade, with all their wounded Men, of whom there is a great Number; and that 'tis reckon'd the Germans loſt near 6000 Men in this bloody Engagement.----'Tis tho't the Turks were reinforc'd by freſh Troops.

A Letter of the 14th ult. O. S. from the Lines of Circumvallation about Belgrade (to which the Germans remov'd their Camp the Day before from Zweybruck and Wiſchnitza for want of Forage) ſays, that on the 12th, viz. the Day after the Battle, the Turks came about 6 in the Morning before the Camp at Zweybruck, & attack'd ſome of the Germans advanced Poſts with great Fury, but were vigorouſly repulſed; and at length ſeeing the good Countenance of the Army, which was then join'd by the Body under General Neuperg, they reſolv'd, after ſome Skirmiſhing with the Imperial Huſſars, to retire towards Crotſke. This Letter adds, That the Imperial Flotilla, which, during the Battle at Crotſke, made a great Fire on the Enemy's Camp, hearing of the Retreat of the Imperialiſts, weigh'd Anchor, and was return'd under the Shelter of Belgrade, on the Day the Letter was dated. When it came away, the Turks were ſeen hovering on the Hills of Wiſchnitza, to the Left of Belgrade; and their advanc'd Troops had already begun to ſkirmiſh with the Imperialiſts, who, whatever was the Enemy's Deſign, lay all under Arms to receive them.

They write from Warſaw, That a Courier arrived there on the 16th ult. O. S. from Podolia, with Advice that the Turks and Tartars having paſs'd the Nieſter, immediately march'd to meet the Ruſſians; and that the Ottoman Army, conſiſting of above 100,000 Men, was but 4 Miles diſtant from the Veldt Marſhal de Munich, whoſe Army conſiſted of 50,000 regular Troops, beſides the Coſſacks, ſo that the News of a Battle was expected every Day.

BOSTON, October. 8.

Extract of a Letter from Charleſtown *in* South Carolina.

" The Spaniards of St. Auguſtine near Georgia, have iſſued a Proclamation, giving Freedom to all white Servants and Negro or Indian Slaves, belonging to Carolina, Purriſburg or Georgia, that will go over to them, and have allotted them Land near St. Auguſtine, where upwards of 700 have been receiv'd to the great Loſs of the Planters of thoſe Parts, which will prove their Ruin if a Stop is not put to ſuch a villanous Proceeding. This is a certain Proof of their Intent to attack Georgia, in which Caſe theſe Servants and Slaves are to be their Pilots and our worſt Enemies.

PHILADELPHIA, Octob. 18.

Monday laſt the General Aſſembly of this Province met here; when JOHN KINSEY, Eſq; was choſen Speaker by a conſiderable Majority; and the next Day the Governor made the following SPEECH to the Houſe, *viz.*

Mr. *Speaker and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,*

THE Meaſures his Majeſty has thought himſelf obliged to take for the Support of the Honour and Dignity of his Crown, the Security of the juſt Rights of his Subjects, and the Good and the Safety of his Dominions, by ordering the Ships and Effects of the King of *Spain* and his Subjects to be ſeized, ought to caution us to be upon our Guard, to prevent any Miſchiefs we may otherwiſe ſuffer from the Spaniards in Revenge for theſe Meaſures. And as there is too much Reaſon to apprehend by all our Accounts from *Europe*, that a neighbouring Nation, Powerful, and watchful of all Advantages, will join with *Spain*, and that a bloody and deſtructive War is like to enſue, my Duty to his Majeſty, my Reſolution faithfully to diſcharge the Truſt committed to me, and my Concern for your Safety, will not allow me to be ſilent in a Time of ſo great Danger.

I therefore earneſtly recommend to you to turn your Thoughts upon the Defenceleſs State of this Province, and to put it into ſuch a Condition, before it be too late, as becomes loyal Subjects to his Majeſty, and Lovers of your Religion and Liberties.

The

The Miſeries of a City ſack'd, or a Province ravaged, are more eaſily imagined than deſcribed; and if attended to, muſt influence every Lover even of his own Family, to defend that Part of it, which from Sex or Age muſt depend upon him for Protection from the Inſolence and Wickedneſs of licentious Invaders.

As this Situation of Affairs in *Europe* gives me Reaſon hourly to expect his Majeſty's Commands, to lay before him the Strength and Circumſtances of this Government, I hope your Reſolutions will be ſuch, as will tend to preſerve his Majeſty's Regard for you, to the Security of this Province, and I may ſay of this Part of the *Britiſh* Empire in *America*, ſince the Loſs of it muſt greatly endanger the Whole; and that you will not be unmindful of his Majeſty's, your own, and the general Honour and Intereſts of theſe Parts of his Majeſty's Dominions, when the neigbouring Provinces are vigorouſly purſuing theſe laudable Ends.

October 17. P. M.

The Houſe taking the Governor's Speech into Conſideration; after a conſiderable Debate thereupon;

Reſolved,

That *Robert Jones*, *Edward Warner*, *Joſeph Kirkbride*, *Joſeph Harvey* and *John Wright*, wait upon the Governor and acquaint him, That the Houſe having taken his Speech into their Conſideration, and conceiving it in its Nature a Matter of very great Importance, ſuch as will require Time and Deliberation; and the Governor being in a ſhort Time to give his Attendance in another Place; and this being a Seaſon of the Year in which the Houſe rarely ſits for the Diſpatch of the publick Buſineſs; and apprehending that no Inconvenience can ariſe by poſtponing the Conſideration thereof until their next Meeting; Therefore, if the Governor has nothing to object to it, the Houſe incline to adjourn until the 31ſt Day of *December* next.

To which Meſſage of the Houſe the Governor return'd the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

'WHEN I ſpoke to you laſt, I was not ignorant of its being unuſual for Aſſemblies to ſit to do Buſineſs at this Seaſon of the Year; but the threatning Aſpect of Affairs in *Europe* made me juſtly apprehenſive, that a Delay might be attended not only with Inconveniences, but with very great Danger; and therefore I promiſed myſelf, that your Houſe would wave a Rule, no ways eſſential, to have enter'd upon a Matter of as great Importance, as perhaps was ever laid before an Aſſembly of this Province, and upon which the Security of it, under God depends.

'It has always been eſteem'd an Inſtance of great Wiſdom in Governments, to ſee Danger at a Diſtance, and to make a timely Proviſion againſt it; and I think the timely Caution His Majeſty has given us to be upon our Guard, is an Inſtance of his tender Concern for our Welfare, and ought to excite in us a ſuitable Regard for his Majeſty's Honour and our own Safety.

'I ſhall indeed be obliged to meet the Aſſembly at *New-Caſtle*, the 22d of this Month; but ſomething might have been reſolved by that time, or a ſhort Adjournment then propoſed; but as the Time of Adjourning is a Privilege of your Houſe, I muſt be content with having ſo far done my Duty, and heartily wiſh there may be no farther Occaſion to call you together again before the time mention'd.

October 18. 1739. *GEO. THOMAS.*

On the 14th Inſt. one Herman Dorſt of the Townſhip of Germantown, a very ancient feeble Man who had lived alone many Years, was found Dead in his Bed.

We hear from Macunja in Bucks County, that laſt Week two Brothers, the youngeſt about 10 Years of Age, and the eldeſt about 18, both of them deaf and dumb, went out into the Woods together, where the eldeſt cut the Throat of the youngeſt.

Cuſtom-Houſe, PERTH-AMBOY, *Octob.* 16. *Entred Inwards.*

Scooner Brunſwick Swallow, Richard Gibb, } from R. Iſland.
Sloop Swan. Alexander Hamilton, }

Cleared for Departure. None,

Cuſtom-Houſe, PHILADELPHIA, *Entred Inwards.*

Sloop Dove, John Goodwin, from Boſton.
---- Frances, Benjamin Butterfield, from St. Chriſtophers.
Brigt. Pennſylvania Packet, Henry Harley, from Amſterdam.
Schooner Hope, Silvanus Allan, from Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Pearl, John Catlin, from Mountſerrat.
------ Henry, Benjamin Dickinſon, from Bermuda.
------ Samuel & Mary, Henry Bowers, from Antigua.

Entered Out.

Brigt. Pennſylvania Packet, Henry Harly, for Falmouth.
Sloop Dolphin, Nathaniel Welch, for Boſton.
Snow Mercury, Thomas Hogg, for Liſbon.
Schooner Hope, Silvanus Allen, for Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Gannet, Sergeant Smythers, for Surrinam.

Cleared.

Sloop Humming Bird, David Freeman, to Boſton.
Ship Wm. & Mary, Archibald Montgomery, to Dublin.
Snow Hercules, Lawrence Anderſon, to Liſbon.
Ship Betſey, Richard Budden, to Gibraltar.
Snow Peggy, Thomas Galt, to Ditto.
Brigt. Thiſtle, George Houſton, to Port Glaſcow.
Snow Drake, James White, to Liſbon.
Ship Friendſhip, Wm. Vittery. to S. Carolina.
Brigt. Betſey, Walter Spurrier, to Antigua.

ON Thurſday *the* 15*th Day of* November *enſuing, will be ſold by publick Vendue at the* Coffee-Houſe *in* Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, *One Twenty-Fourth Part of the Iron-Works at* Derham *in the County of* Bucks, *and of* 5,900 *Acres of Land belonging to the ſaid Works; which ſaid Twenty-fourth Part of the Iron-Works and Land aforeſaid, belongs to the Eſtate of* Charles Read, *late of* Philadelphia, *Merchant, deceaſed.*

Sarah Read, *Adminiſtratrix.*

N. B. *All Perſons who are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are once more deſired to diſcharge what they owe by the* 10*th of* November *enſuing, or they will be proſecuted according to Law.*

Philad. Octob. 18. 1739.

CHoice RICE *to be* SOLD, *either by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity, by Mrs.* Margaret Mc'Culough, *next Door but one to the* Adam *and* Eve, *in* Arch-Street.

RUN *away on the* 15*th Inſt. from* John Huey *of* Mill-Creek Hundred, New-Caſtle *County, a Native Iriſh Servant Man, named* Hugh O'Neil, *about* 30 *Years of Age, ſix feet high, a ſmooth Face, of a dark Complexion, and no Hair; Had on, a white worſted Cap, a new felt Hat, dark whitiſh colour'd Coat, ſpotted with Pitch or Tar, one of the fore Lappets eaten ſhort off, Jacket of the ſame, with cloth Buttons, patch'd on the Breaſt, with a red Jacket under it, two check'd Shirts, a pair of browniſh cloth Breeches, and a pair of dark olive Green, with cloth Buttons, dark grey yarn Stockings, narrow toe'd Shoes, has upon the Joints of both his great Toes Lumps greater than ordinary.*

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings *Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by* John Huey.

CHoice ONIONS *to be ſold by* Anthony Wilkinſon *at a reaſonable Rate.*

SAMUEL NEAVE *intending for* Europe *in a very short Time, all Persons indebted to him are desired to take Notice hereof, and pay their respective Ballances.*

Sundry sorts of GOODS *to be* SOLD *(by the said* Samuel Neave*) very cheap for ready Money.*

STRAY'D *or Stolen from the Commons near* Philadelphia, *a well set, Sorrel pacing Horse, having but* ONE EYE, *a large Mane or Foretop, a Star in his Forehead, a lump or rising on each shoulder Blade, and shod before,*

Whoever brings him to Hugh Roberts, *shall have* Ten Shillings *Reward if Strayed, or* Twenty Shillings *if Stolen.*

JUST *imported from* London *by* Richard Farmar, *Professor of Physick, Surgery, Chymistry and Pharmacy (lately come to this City and settled next Door but one to* Owen Owen's *in* Market-Street*) a large Parcel of Druggs, which with all Kind of Chymicals and Galenicals he sells at the cheapest Prices by wholesale and retail. He has a large Quantity of choice shaved Hartshorne, at* 3s. *per pound, and Isinglass (for clearing Wines, Cyder, Beer, &c.) at* 6s. *per pound: Likewise Daffy's-Elixir, Honey-Water, Stoughton's Drops, rectified Spirits and Hungary Water.*

N. B. *He has a Servant Man's Time for* 4 *Years, bred to Country Business, to dispose of.*

For SOUTH-CAROLINA *directly,*

THE *Ship* Loyal Judith, Edward Paynter *Commander, now lying at* Arch-Street *Wharff, will sail with all Expedition. For Freight or Passage agree with said Commander on Board, or at* Samuel Austin's, *on very reasonable Terms. She has very good Accommodations for Passengers.*

RUN *away on the* 20th *of* Aug. *past, from the Subscriber near the Head of Bush River in* Baltimore *County,* Maryland, *an Indian Man, named* Pompey, *aged about* 24 *Years, of middle Stature, well set, speaks nothing but English, very much scarrified on the Body with whipping in* Barbadoes; *he had on his Neck when he went away an Iron Collar, but its suppos'd he has got it off. Also a lusty Negro Woman named* Pegg, *aged about* 22 *Years, this Country born and speaks plain English; They carried away with them a striped Duffle Blanket, an old Ticken Jacket and Breeches with black Buttonholes, a Felt Hat near new, a coarse linnen Bag, a new white Linsey woolsey Petticoat and other coarse Negro Apparel. Whoever secures the said Indian and Negro so that their Master may have them again, shall have* Five Pounds *Reward and reasonable Charges paid by*

October 11 1739, Richard Ruff.

WHEREAS *divers Persons have been negligent in discharging their respective Debts, long since due to the Estate of* William Assheton, *late of the City of* Philadelphia, *Attorney at Law, deceased, these are therefore to desire them to pay the same to the Subscriber, who is impower'd to collect them, or upon Failure thereof, such Measures will be taken as will not be agreeable.*

William Assheton.

N. B. *There are sundry Writings now in the Possession of the said Subscriber, the Persons claiming the same applying to him may have them delivered up upon discharging the Fees, &c.*

TO BE SOLD,

A *TRACT of Land containing* 1250 *Acres, scituate in* Hunterdon *County, lying on both Sides of* Rockaway *River, a Branch of* Passaick *River, well timbered, part thereof being good Meadow Ground, is about* 18 *Miles from* Newark *Town. Whoever inclines to purchase, by applying to* Gasha Mott, *living back of* Whipany, *may see the same, and may agree for the Price with* George Miranda, *Shopkeeper over against the Sign of the* George *in* Second-street, Philadelphia.

ABRAHAM SHELLY *Thread-maker, and Tape Weaver, living next Door to* Charles Williams, *Taylor, at the Sign of the* Adam *and* Eve, *in* Arch-Street, Philadelphia, *Buys all Sorts of fine grey linnen Yarn, about* 2, 3 *or* 4 *Dozen to the Pound, for which he gives ready Money. He also makes and sells all Sorts of fine Taylors Thread at reasonable Rates, by wholesale or Retail.*

For BRISTOL *Directly,*

The Snow Southall, Thomas Richardson, *Master,*

WILL *Sail with all Expedition, having Two thirds of her Cargo engaged. For Freight or Passage agree with* Reese Meredith *or said Master, at Capt.* John Reeves's, *or on board.*

TO BE SOLD

A *Tract of Land, containing* 69 *Acres of Upland, and* 20 *Acres of Marsh, in the Township of* Kingsessing *in* Philadelphia *County, about one Mile from the Lower Ferry on* Skuylkil. *Any Person inclin'd to purchase may enquire of* Nathan Gibson,, *who lives adjoining to the said Land, and be further informed, or who can sell the same. The Title is very good, and the Marsh may be easily drain'd.*

STRAY'D *or Stolen from* William Price *of* Chesterfield, *in* Burlington *County, a likely black roan Gelding, about* 4 *Years old, a natural Pacer, short Main, mark'd with* T L *in one Letter on the near Shoulder. Whoever takes up the said Gelding and brings him to the Owner, shall have* Twenty shillings *Reward and reasonable Charges paid by* William Price.

NOTICE *is hereby given, to all the Persons settled on any Part of those two Tracts of Land, commonly known by the Name of the* 30,000 *and* 15,000 *Acres, scituate in* Hopewell *and* Maidenhead *in* Hunterdon *County, who have not purchased or leased of* Daniel Coxe *deceased, in his Life time, that they come and agree for the Lands whereof they are in Possession with* Samuel Bustill *of* Burlington, *or* John Coxe *of* Trenton, *two of the Executors of the last Will of the said* Daniel Coxe, *who are impowered to sell the said Lands; or that they quit their respective Possessions, or yield up the same to the Executors by the* Tenth *Day of* November *next, or they will be proceeded against according to Law.*

For DUBLIN *and* NEWRY, *directly,*

The Brigt. Lydia, James Hasleton, *Master,*

WILL *Sail for the above Ports the latter End of* October. *For Freight or Passage agree with Mr.* Thomas Clark, *who may be spoken with in the said Month of* October, *at the House of* Owen Owen, *Esq; at the* Indian King *in* Philadelphia, *or said Master on Board said Brigantine, lying at Mr.* Plumstead's *Wharffe.*

THERE *is at the Plantation of* Joseph Todd, *in* Warminster, Bucks *County, a stray grey Horse, brande thus SR; and a small black Mare branded thus* II. *The Owner describing their other Marks and paying the Charges may have them again, from* Evan Jones, Henry Cary.

ALL Persons Indebted to the Estate of *Margaret Newman,* late of the City of *Philadelphia,* Widow, deceas'd, are desired to pay their respective Debts. And all Persons who have any Demands on the said Estate, are desiredto produce their respective Accounts, in Order to have them settled.

John Newman, Executor.

To be SOLD by the said *Newman,* at his House in Second-Street, all Sorts of Mourning Apparel, and sundry Sorts of other Goods at the cheapest Rates.

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Where *Advertisements* are taken in, and *Book-Binding* is done reasonably, in the best Manner.

Mr. FRANKLIN,

THE following Paper was designed for the Press immediately after the Mercury *of the 13th of* September; *but considering how we (in this Town) abound with Learning and Politicks, and that some mighty Genius might discover a Design to overthrow our* Constitution, *or at least (which is the same Thing) to lessen the Activity and Zeal of* A B C *and* D *on the first Day of* October *Instant, and therefore confound the Schemes of the Days. Therefore to prevent all such Insinuations, it was thought best to defer the Publication until Success and Time had brought such a Calm, as renders it at least propable, some concerned may incline to acknowledge the Truth.*

I am, *SIR, Yours,* E. F.

TRuth, Justice, and Modesty, are valuable Qualifications; they are what Men justly regard and esteem as the Bands of Society, and without them Mankind would be miserable. Should the contrary Practice prevail, a Scene of Fraud, Malice, Impudence, and Falshood would overspread the World, and Man designed by Heaven for Happiness would be the most miserable Part of the Creation.

I am led into this way of thinking on reading the Mercury of the 16th *August* and 13th *September*, relating to the Tanners; and though the Writers affect to secrete themselves, there is no Reason to doubt but those Performances are the united Labours of the same Men, who have for Years past polluted and fill'd our Publick Papers with the most false and infamous Insinuations.

There was some Reason to expect that the true Account of our Assembly's Procedure in that Affair, and the Votes thereupon, as printed in the *Gazette*, would have been satisfactory to all Men; and that those Writers in Regard to their own Reputation (if that be not too late) would have put a Stop to their false Representations of our Superiour's Proceedings in an Affair that was publickly debated and well known: But that is a Piece of Common Justice not to be expected from their Hands.

Men of Honesty and Honour, when they relate a Matter of Fact, endeavour to do it with Impartiality and Truth, without Regard to their own Inclinations, or the Influence of Party; knowing this is what they owe to Truth and their own Character, as Men and Christians. But those Gentlemen seem to have laid aside all those Considerations. It suits their Designs to represent Things in a false Light, since the Facts they pretend to relate are mostly Fictions of their own, as the Inferences they draw from them are disingenious and unfair -- By this Practice they endeavour to impose upon and deceive their Neighbour, and are justly described by *Solomon*, as *the mad Man who casteth Firebrands, Arrows, and Death, and saith, Am not I in Sport?*

Any Man who reads the Votes of our Assembly, will be satisfied of this, and see how unjustly these Men represent the Proceedings of that Hon. House, by telling us with an Assurance peculiar to themselves,

"That the Tanners Proposals for regulating Tan-Yards was readily agreed to by the House:

"The Tanners Right to follow their Trades within the City, according to their own Proposals asserted:

"That the Petition against the Tanners was rejected,

"And the Corporation to see that they comply'd with such a Regulation.

This they call a happy Conclusion of an Affair prosecuted with such Violence, *&c.* And if it was so, they were much in the Right to inform the World of it. But it unhappily for them proves to be otherwise, and altogether a Fiction of their own, and not any part of it true, as the Proceedings and Votes of Assembly evidently make appear. ---- When Men wilfully misrepresent private Affairs, it is Base and Dishonourable: But to proceed so far, as to misrepresent the Proceedings of an Assembly, and assert Things as Facts, that are utterly false, shews the highest Degree of Insolence and Folly; because the Records of that House will at all times be a good Witness against them, as it is in the present Case. --- But if they will do this to the Green Tree, what will they not do to the Dry? If they have Insolence and Pride enough to belye the Representatives of a Province, what Treatment, what Abuses, what Injuries, both in Reputation and Fortune, may not private Men expect to meet with from Men of this Cast, if ever it should be in their Power?

These Gentlemen pretend to give the Reasons offered by the Tanners in their Defence, and in this the same Degree of Sincerity appears, as in the former --- the Tanners asserted that Tan-Yards were allowed in the principal Towns of *Britain*, particularly in *London*, *Bristol*, and *York*, which the other side absolutely deny'd, saying there was not one Tan-Yard in the City of *London*, that they were on the other side the River -- upon which Young *M---s* who appeared as the chief of the Tanners, said, "That it is plain they are allow-"ed in the City of *London*; for they are settled in *South-*"*wark*:" And this all Men know is without the City, and not on the same side of the River.

As these Writers are never at a Loss, when Facts fail them, they proceed to assert with a Boldness peculiar to themselves --- and tell us, "That the Practice of *New-*"*York* in respect to Tanners, was mentioned as a Precedent, "but Reasons (which were not disproved) were offered "why a Proceeding of that kind, if it were true, ought not "to be a Precedent for us in this Case?" --- What those Reasons were, we are, and always shall be in the Dark about. [For nothing was offered as a Reason, except that Butchers were allowed, which, considering their Slaughter-Houses are over the Water, and the strict Regulation they are under, can be no Argument for the Tanners.]

Thus by insinuating Reasons which never were once mentioned, they would evade the Weight of a Precedent exactly parallel to the Case in Debate --- this is certain that the Tanners could not and did not deny, but that Tan-yards were tolerated within *New-York* since our Memory, and that they were removed thence by the Government, to prevent their being offensive and infectious by their Stench; it being observed, that a pestilential Distemper raged with greater Violence in the Neighbourhood of the Tan-Yards than in other Parts of the Town.

These positive Gentlemen were also pleased to assert, "That it especially appeared, that Tanyards did not pro-"mote contagious Distempers amongst us, because that when "such a Distemper raged with great Violence in this City, "the Inhabitants who were in the Neighbourhood of the "Tanyards, were preserved from it more than those in "other Parts of the Town.

That the Tanners asserted something of this kind is Truth, but that it *especially appeared*, as those Writers say, is utterly false.

The Fact was positively deny'd, and no Proof was or could be made of it. They said they had a Register of a Number dead, it happened above *Forty* Years since: And as the Tanners then before the House were mostly at that Time very young or unborn, it was impossible they could do more than assert (and that some of them can readily do) they could not possibly know who were dead, or the Place of their Habitation. --- This Information came to them from an antient Brother, or rather Father of the Pit, whose Memory is weak, and not to be at all times depended upon --- But the Truth of the Story is thus, as divers now living can prove ---- In the Year 1699, a Distemper broke out in this City, which swept off great Numbers --- It was of the malignant Kind, and raged with extraordinary Violence --- At that Time there were but Two Tanyards on the *Dock-street*, or even in the City, *viz. Hudson's* and *Lambert's*, and but few Houses in the Neighbourhood --- *Lambert* was seized with the Distemper in a very violent and uncommon Manner, he sickned, died, and was buried, in less than two Days -- Thus one Tanner died out of two --- And from the Houses nighest the *Dock* a great many died, whose Names and Places of Abode were well known to some now living --- And tho' it is no[t] [evi]dence of the Distemper on *Lambert*, or that the